

MERGER PLAN GETS BIG INDORSEMENT

Business and Professional Men Back of Move.

ASK THE HELP OF CITIZENS

Heads of Three Big Bodies Get Invitations.

(Continued from First Page.)

pointed to meet with the committees from the three bodies and to report back to the full body the results of the conference.

This committee is headed by former Congressman James T. Lloyd and includes D. J. Callahan, John G. Capers, Capt. James F. Oyster, Wade H. Cooper, A. J. Driscoll, John Dolph, Henry P. Blair, Robert N. Harper, and Nathan R. Williams.

William McK. Clayton, W. B. Westlake, A. J. Driscoll, and Charles James, all presidents of citizens' associations, spoke regarding the work the citizens' associations of the District are doing, and declared that, while the associations are necessary to their respective communities, they could also lend support to one central organization, if such an organization could be formed.

Mr. Berberich explained that the proposed merging of the various organizations is in no wise intended to interfere with the functions of the citizens' associations. He said that the impression seemed to have got abroad that if the merger were perfected, the citizens' associations would be put out of business, and declared that this was erroneous. "The citizens' associations are entirely too useful and necessary to their respective communities and to the city as a whole," Mr. Berberich declared, "to be dispensed with. But they could cooperate with the big central body to the mutual advantage of both."

P. T. Moran, chairman of the meeting, was instructed to call another meeting as soon as the committee meets with the committees representing the three organizations.

Among those present were Henry P. Blair, George Wainwright, D. J. Callahan, A. M. Fisher, W. Gordon Crawford, A. Leftwich Sinclair, Dr. Lewis J. Battle, Thomas Grant, John I. Hoffman, Col. John C. Capers, P. T. Moran, John Dolph, William Knowles Cooper, Chapin Brown, Charles James, Nathan R. Williams, Capt. James F. Oyster, Edgar D. Shaw, E. C. Rogers, Joseph A. Berberich, Miss Mary O'Toole, and a number of other women who said they were interested in the development of Washington.

Hefflin Urges Consolidation.

Hearty indorsement of the plan for merging Washington's civic and commercial associations into one big body was by Congressman J. Thomas Hefflin of Alabama, in an address before the Chamber of Commerce last night, at the Elks' Club.

"All your organizations have the

same object in view," Mr. Hefflin declared, "and all have the material interests of our great Capital sincerely at heart. Therefore it seems to me it would be well and wise for you to unite your forces. If you can have them all under one head, working together for their common good, you will accomplish a great deal more."

Mr. Hefflin then launched into a patriotic address in which he reviewed the many offenses of Germany against the United States, and declared that no nation in the world had ever been as patient as the United States had.

"We are a peace loving people," he said. "We did not want war. We did everything in our power to avoid it. Did you ever know a people more patient? Did you ever see a nation more forbearing? When everything had been done to provoke us we remained patient. When the German autocracy disclosed the mailed fist, we sent forward the dove of peace bearing the olive branch."

"It was the hand of destiny that brought us into this war," he continued, "for no human being possessed of any intelligence would have done what the Kaiser did in literally forcing us to fight him."

"The Kaiser threw down the challenge before President Wilson, and the President has accepted that challenge. Now we are in this war not only for a month, or a year, but we are in it to see it through to the finish, and it will not be many months before the Stars and Stripes, which the Kaiser insulted, will be close enough to Germany for him to see those stars and feel the stripes."

Talk of Spies.

Mr. Hefflin told his auditors that Washington is filled with German spies, and that practically every other large city in America is in the same fix. He predicted that the time is not far distant when these enemies of the country will have to face firing squads. He referred to the efforts of the pacifists, and said that many of these, while pretending to have the interests of America sincerely at heart, are traveling about the country and preaching disaster and the horrors of war in an effort to intimidate Americans and make them fear the Kaiser.

Last night's meeting was the first regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce since the 100 new members who were recently brought into the organization, were elected, and many of these were present, including a number of women.

On motion of P. T. Moran a vote of thanks was given to the membership committee and the hundred or more volunteer workers of the Chamber who helped enroll the new members. Mr. Moran declared that he had looked over the list of new members, and was surprised that the Chamber of Commerce had existed so long without enrolling these prominent and useful men among its workers.

Justice William Hitz, of the District Supreme Court, was elected an honorary member.

A. M. Fisher, chairman of the committee on transportation, was authorized to make an investigation into local transportation facilities with a view to districting the city and eliminating duplication wherever possible.

CONTROL OF PAPER URGED ON SENATE

Federal Trade Commission Scents Panic.

WANTS CANADA TO HELP

Would Have Government Take Control of Mills.

All paper mills in the United States will be placed under Government control during the war, and a request made that the Canadian government take the same action, if a recommendation made to the Senate today by the Federal Trade Commission is carried out.

The price of news-print paper, already high in 1916, has risen more than 50 per cent since, according to the report, and all efforts at arbitration to restore competitive conditions have failed. It is estimated by the commission that paper manufacturers, during 1916, received over \$17,500,000 in excess profits, and that paper during 1917 will cost \$35,000,000 more to the consumer than last year.

"The news-print paper situation is very serious," says the report, "not only to the consumers of paper, but to the public generally and to the Government of the United States, which is itself a large consumer of paper. The commission has reason to believe that this situation will be still more aggravated and serious in the ensuing months."

Serious Condition in Prospect.

"It seems probable that with the demand for news-print paper increasing and the supply possibly diminishing there will be a repetition of the panic market of last year and the exaction of prices that are entirely out of measure with the cost of production. The consequences to thousands of smaller newspapers and to many of the larger ones, and through them to the reading public, will be most serious."

"By reason of this condition and because of the vital interest to the public of an efficient dissemination of news in this crisis, the commission recommends as a war emergency measure that Congress by appropriate legislation provide:

"(1). That all mills producing and all agencies distributing print paper and mechanical and chemical pulp in the United States be operated on Government account; that these products be pooled in the hands of a Government agency and equitably distributed at a price based upon cost of production and distribution, plus a fair profit per ton."

"(2). That pursuant thereto some Federal agency be empowered and directed to assume the supervision

and control thereof during the pendency of the war.

Britain Has Same System.

"(3). That, by reason of the fact that approximately 75 per cent of the production of news-print paper in Canada comes into the United States, proper action be taken to secure the cooperation of the Canadian government in the creation of a similar Government agency for the same function, which shall be clothed with power and authority to act jointly with the Governmental agency of the United States for the protection of the consumers and manufacturers of print paper and the public of the United States and Canada."

"(4). That, in case the Canadian government shall not join in such a co-operative enterprise, the importation of paper and mechanical and chemical pulp into the United States shall be made only on Government account to or through the Federal agency charged with such supervision and distribution."

Such a plan contemplates the operation of mills under their present management and the use of the present distributing agencies, but directed by Federal agents. It has already been successfully operated in Great Britain.

43 "VET SPECIALS" FOR REUNION CROWD

In Six Days Southern Brought 26,490 Passengers to Capital.

Details of the amount of traffic caused by the Confederate reunion last week were announced today by the vice president of the Southern railroad.

From the morning of June 2 until the noon of June 5, 26,490 passengers were brought to this city by the Southern. This made necessary forty-three special trains besides the 512 special cars on the twelve regular trains in and out of Washington every day.

The return movement began Wednesday evening, June 6, and continued until Saturday. During that time twenty special trains, in addition to the regular trains, were sent from Washington.

The number of special trains returning is smaller because the tickets held by veterans were good until June 21, and many of them took advantage of the period to extend their visit.

It is expected that about twenty-five extra will be needed for the return trip of those remaining at the expiration of the time limit.

PLAN TO TEACH ARMY COOKS

Chicago Hotel Men Will Organize Chefs As Instructors.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Hotel men of the United States will organize a force of cooks to instruct cooks in American army camps, it was decided yesterday at the annual meeting of the American Hotel Association. Fifty thousand dollars will be subscribed for that purpose.

The hotel men will ask the Secretary of War to appoint one of their number on the National Council of Defense.

MISS NORTON QUILTS PARK VIEW BILLET

Resignation Will Necessitate An Election By Community.

FIRST BALLOT SINCE 1874

Association Indorses Platoon for Firemen.

Park View is planning an election. Miss Cecil B. Norton, whose term as community secretary will expire on July 1, announced at a meeting of the Park View Citizens' Association at the Park View School last night, that she cannot accept the position. John G. McGrath, president of the association, was placed in nomination, but declined, saying that the place should be filled by a vote of the residents of Park View.

Consider Newman's Successor.

The election will be held at the Park View School on Tuesday evening, and every adult resident of the community will be entitled to cast a ballot. Incidentally, it was stated, it will be the first election to a public office carrying with it a salary held in the District since 1874.

Resolutions were adopted urging

that in the event of the resignation of Commissioner Newman, now in the officers' training camp at Fort Myer, his successor be a man "who represents and is actively identified with the citizens' associations of the District of Columbia." The resolutions were introduced by G. H. Russell.

The association decided to ask the Board of Education for an allotment of \$500 for community work for Park View, the money to come from the \$5,000 appropriation made by Congress for work of this character.

Favor Platoon System.

The meeting went on record as advocating the platoon system in the Fire Department under which members would be given twelve hours off in twenty-four. Firemen now have one day off in five. Resolutions were adopted urging that the system be tried out at No. 24 engine company. The advantages of the system were explained by Capt. Edward O'Connor, of No. 19 truck company. A committee consisting of G. H. Russell, C. C. James, and J. F. Gulverwell was appointed to take up the matter with the Commissioner.

The association indorses C. C. James for appointment as a member of the Board of Education.

PLAN WASHINGTON WARD

Red Cross Auxiliary to Equip War Hospital Section.

Every person interested in the establishment of a Washington ward in the American Hospital at Neuilly, France, is asked to attend a meeting to be held at Hauscher's tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, when the Red Cross auxiliary having that particular work in charge, will assemble.

Mrs. Granville Fortescue, chairman

of the auxiliary, is in charge of the work of organization, being aided by Mrs. M. Macomb, Mrs. C. W. Fenton, Mrs. Gibson Painebeck, Mrs. Murray Cobb, Mrs. John Biddle, Miss A. McCammon, and Mrs. Louise Pippard.

The Washington ward will be a place where special care may be given wounded from this city. Even the first army of 200,000 to go to the French front from America will include a number of regulars, marines, and national guardsmen from the District of Columbia, and for that reason the proper equipment of the ward is to be rushed as fast as possible.

After many delays, the Italian war mission has started on its tour of the United States, having left for Atlanta yesterday. The envoys will continue on to Birmingham today, and then proceed to the Middle West. On their return they will spend three days in New York where they will be joined by the Prince of Udine, who is still in Washington, recuperating from his illness.

ITALIAN MISSION ON TOUR

Envoys to Visit Middle West and Return to New York.

After many delays, the Italian war mission has started on its tour of the United States, having left for Atlanta yesterday. The envoys will continue on to Birmingham today, and then proceed to the Middle West. On their return they will spend three days in New York where they will be joined by the Prince of Udine, who is still in Washington, recuperating from his illness.



Corns Stop Hurting, Then They Lift Out With Fingers

No pain or soreness! Corns and calluses just shrivel up and lift off. It's foolish to let a corn ache twice.

A noted Cincinnati authority discovered a new ether compound and called it frezzone and it now can be had in little bottles for a few cents from any drug store.

You simply apply a few drops of frezzone upon a tender corn or painful callus and instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can just lift it off with the fingers.

No pain, not a bit of soreness, either when applying frezzone or afterwards and it doesn't even irritate the skin.

Hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, also toughened calluses just shrivel up and lift off so easy. It is wonderful! It works like a charm. Try it!

Women should keep frezzone on their dressers and never let a corn ache twice. If a corn starts hurting just apply a drop. The pain stops instantly.

Genuine frezzone is only sold in little bottles, packed in a round, wood case.—ADT.

The Telephone in Washington

To educate competent operating forces and to provide additional telephone facilities takes time. Employees must be engaged and trained, and plant additions engineered and constructed on the basis of scientific forecasts, always in advance of the actual demand. In no other way is it possible to have the facilities and the operating forces abreast of the service requirements and ready for those emergencies for which the telephone service must at all times be prepared.

This is the policy under which Washington's telephone service has been provided. All last year, as the telephone traffic reached higher and higher levels, the necessary facilities and the additional operating forces were ready.

Work is now actively in progress to care for even greater demands which we anticipate will be made on the telephone service in the months to come. A special program of construction, determined upon some months ago, involving the expenditure of \$750,000 in addition to our normal construction expenditures, provides for the following items:

The building at 722 Twelfth Street, N.W., is to be devoted entirely to operating purposes. The Business Office, and Plant and Accounting forces have been moved to new quarters at Thirteenth and G Streets, N.W. The necessary alterations in the Twelfth Street building are now being made.

Enlargement and rearrangement of the school for the training of operators.

The installation of a complete second central office in the Twelfth Street building, with new power plant and associated apparatus. This new office relieves Main and North.

Additions to toll and long distance switchboards, as well as to the switchboards at Cleveland, Columbia, West and Lincoln with incidental building changes.

New cables and other additions to outside plant, new and enlarged private branch exchanges, etc.

In addition to this work in the District of Columbia, it is planned to place additional toll cables from Washington to New York to accommodate long distance traffic at a cost approximating one and a half million dollars.

All of this work is well under way, and as successively completed will give Washington's telephone plant a largely increased capacity. The additions have been liberally planned and with a full realization on the part of the Company of the future problem which it faces.

All branches of our system are joined in an alert, concentrated effort to keep the telephone service up to its usual high standard and to meet the present crisis in a prompt, businesslike American way.



The Chesapeake and Potomac
Telephone Company



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